1	2	3
11.	Fort at Dongartal, Distt. Nagpur	36,480
12.	Fort at Paunar, Distt. Wardha	50,470
13.	Kolaba Fort, Alibagh	38,00,000
14.	Agakhan Palace, Pune	13,75,000
15.	Sholapur Fort at Sholapur	14,13,000
16.	Korlai Fort, Distt. Raigad	18,89,000
17.	Agarkot at village Agarkot tal Alibag, Distt. Raigad	19,00,000
18.	Sion Fort, Mumbai	10,00,000
19.	Sindhudurg Fort at Malvan	32,00,000
20.	Panala Fort at Panala	8,00,000
21.	Jijamata Wada, Distt. Raigad	18,50,000
22.	Janjira Fort at Rajapuri	15,81,000
23.	Bassein Fort at Thane	33,99,000
24.	Arnala Fort, Vasai	5,00,000
25.	Lohagad Fort, Pune	7,11,000
26.	Aurangzeb Fort at Manchur	14,07,000
27.	Shaniwarwada, Pune	8,17,000

Climate change in Antarctica

†3120. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether fresh efforts are being made to conduct research on climate change in Antarctica;

(b) the number of stations which are operational there;

(c) whether there are scientific evidence to prove that once some parts of Antarctica were connected with India;

(d) the benefits to be accrued from the programmes being run and to be run there; and

(e) the amount that is spent on these projects and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) There are 64 operational stations including seasonal and year-round stations. India has one operational station (Maitri) at present in Antarctica.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Yes Sir. Studies of the rocks reveal connection between India and Antarctica in geological past.

(d) The Antarctic research being carried out by Indian scientists would help us in understanding the icy continent in a better way. Benefits of the various programmes undertaken are as below:

i) Generation and publication of geological maps of an area of about 20,000 sq km in Central dronning Maud land of east Antarctica.

ii) Monitoring of fluctuations of polar continental ice margin, ablation and accumulation pattern of the ice shelf on a long term basis would help us to understand the ice dynamics and mass balance.

iii) Raising of ice cores by drilling on ice shelf and continental ice for contribution to the data on Palaeoclimatic of Holocene. The Antarctica preserves history of the earth's climate for 3 to 4 million years in its ice cover which is crucial for understanding of climate change.

iv) Utilization of the Polar Remote Sensing techniques for extraction of sea ice surface characteristics from the observed electromagnetic signatures sensed by the Space Borne Sensors and publishing an atlas on the Antarctic Sea Ice status.

v) Continuous observation of meteorological, seismic, environmental and other parameters that contribute data to the international network on continuous basis for understanding and drawing meaningful inferences for various disciplines of science.

vi) Sustained studies on bio-diversity of fauna and flora, microbial studies towards discovery of new species for understanding the biological processes and phenomenon of extremely cold climate.

(e) Anticipated expenditure on Scientific Expedition and researches in Antarctica during 2009-10 is Rs. 52 crore. Expenditure during first two years (2007-08 and 2008-09) of XI plan was Rs. 72.98 crore.

Visa issued to Chinese workers

3121. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:
SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism in his Ministry or Missions abroad to check whether Visas issued by its Missions abroad are not misused;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware of the working of 30,000 Chinese nationals illegally in various power and other projects in the country on Business Visas, rather than on Employment Visas, is against the Visa norms;

(c) if so, the details of Visas issued to Chinese workers presently working in various projects; and

(d) whether it is a fact that repatriation of illegal workers of any country and Chinese in the present case would lead to diplomatic issue?